NEW ZEALAND COIN CATALOGUE

First Edition 1965

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$5

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by

JOHN BERTRAND

FIRST EDITION 1965

A. H. & A. W. REED
WELLINGTON — AUCKLAND — SYDNEY

First Published 1965

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182 Wakefield Street, Wellington

St Paul Street, Auckland

143-5 York Street, Sydney

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NEW ZEALAND COINS

Introduction

The authority for the issue of distinctive coins for New Zealand is the Coinage Act 1933. This act provides that the Minister of Finance may cause to be made, and issue, silver coins for the denominations specified in the schedule of the Act, and cupro-nickel or bronze coins of such denominations as may from time to time be determined by a Proclamation under the Act.

The denominations of the silver coins mentioned in the schedule to the Act range from the Crown piece (5s.) down to the threepenny piece. Silver coins were issued from 1933 to 1946. Since 1947 cupro-nickel coins have been issued in place of the silver coins.

Bronze coins dated 1940 were the first bronze coins minted for New Zealand. Some were issued late in 1939 (dated (1940) to overcome a shortage of coins for the 1939 Christmas trade, but generally 1940 is regarded as the year in which the bronze coins were originally issued.

The weights and composition of the cupro-nickel coins normally circulating in New Zealand are set out in a Proclamation published in the New Zealand Gazette of 4 September 1947, page 1155. The weights and composition of the bronze coins are set out in a Proclamation published in the New Zealand Gazette of 22 December 1939, page 3585. The current designs of all coins from the half-crown down to the halfpenny are set out in a Proclamation published in the New Zealand Gazette, 27 November 1952, page 1935. These three Proclamations were also published in the volumes of Statutory Regulations under the serial numbers 1947/129; 1939/283 and 1952/214. The diameters of all the coins from the half-crown downwards are set out in the 1939 Proclamation.

It is not usual to mint each year coins of all the denominations normally circulating in New Zealand. In recent years it has not been necessary to mint either half-crowns or florins for each date, as the existing stocks of these coins have been regarded as adequate; mintings of lower denominations are required in most years.

Towards the end of each year the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, after consulting the trading banks, advises the Treasury of the probable requirements of coin for the following calendar year. An order is placed on the Royal Mint in London through the High Commissioner for New Zealand during each November. Shipments to New Zealand are made as required but generally they are timed to arrive about each September or early October. On some occasions shipments may arrive as early as March or April, depending on circumstances.

Many factors influence the demand, from time to time, for a particular denomination. The principal factor is, however, the price of relatively small commodities much in demand. For example the 1959 Budget raised duties on beer, tobacco, and cigarettes. The ensuing price adjustments involved the pricing of beer and cigarettes at prices which, for many units, involved a halfpenny charge. The immediate demand for this denomination found supplies inadequate and it was necessary early in 1958 to place a special order with the Royal Mint. The Mint was most co-operative and it so happened that immediate action was possible with the result that the coins were shipped from London by the end of December.

The cost of minting the coins in London, shipping them to New Zealand and distributing them to the main centres is paid out of the Public Account in terms of an authority given in the Coinage Act 1933. All coin coming to New Zealand is consigned to the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, or to the Bank of New Zealand as its agents in Auckland, Christchurch, or Dunedin. The banks accept delivery from the shipping companies as agents of the Crown and payment of the face value is made to the Public Account when the banks receive delivery from the ships.

During 1959 an unusual incident occurred when it was noticed during unloading operations that one of the cases of coins appeared to have been tampered with. On examination it was found that a canvas bag holding

£5 of pennies was missing. The unanswered question is what were the comments of the pilferer when he found he had a heavy bag of pennies only, not half-crowns?

In 1935 sets in mint-proof condition containing coins from crown piece down to threepenny piece were issued. A further 660 crown pieces in uncirculated condition, and 104 in mint-proof condition, were issued at the same time. These coins are known as the "Waitangi" crown pieces. The total minting was 1128 crown pieces.

In 1940 100,800 Centennial half-crowns in uncirculated condition were issued to mark the Centennial of New Zealand.

In 1949 200,020 crown pieces in uncirculated condition were issued to mark a proposed visit to New Zealand by the late King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. There have been occasional statements that the odd twenty coins were mint-proof specimens, but such statements are incorrect.

In 1953, to mark the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II and her visit to New Zealand, an issue was made of 7,000 sets in mint-proof condition containing all the coins from crown piece down to the halfpenny, and of 250,000 crown pieces in uncirculated condition.

No changes in the reverse design of the coins normally circulating in New Zealand have been made since they were first issued in 1933 and 1940. The design of the sovereign's head on the obverse side, and the wording, follow the recommendations made by the authorities in London.

The preparation of a new design takes some time to arrange and a brief description of the steps taken in 1952-53 to issue the 1953 crown pieces might be of some interest.

Once the decision had been made to issue a crown piece, a public announcement was made by the Minister of Finance, inviting members of the public to send suggested designs into Treasury. Several artists known to be interested in such designs were specially invited to submit drawings. The Minister of Finance set up a small committee of representatives of the Numismatic Society of New Zealand, the National Art Gallery, the Dominion Museum, the banks, and a member of the public, to recommend a suitable design to the Government.

The selected drawing was sent to London where the Royal Mint engaged an artist to prepare a large-scale plaster mould from the drawing. From this plaster mould the steel dies were prepared in the Mint. At each stage photographic reproductions were sent to New Zealand in order to have the details checked here.

A similar programme is taking place with the introduction of the new decimal coinage for New Zealand but on a larger scale, as a complete change in the whole range of coins is required.

CATALOGUE PRICES

The prices quoted in this catalogue are merely a guide to what these coins are likely to cost if purchased from a dealer, and are not offers to buy or sell on behalf of the author or publisher. However, information from readers that may be suitable for publication in future editions is always welcome.

HINTS FOR BEGINNERS

A collector should aim at perfection. The ultimate target is the most perfect specimen available. Even when a collection is complete, the true collector will endeavour to improve on his poorer specimens as opportunity occurs.

When starting a collection of current coins, any item is acceptable to fill that vacant space. It is from then on that the collection is really built, by adding better speciments that will enhance the full series, until a full set of near-uncirculated coins has been built up. However, many collectors prefer to select a grade first and build up a collection which contains coins all of a similar condition, with no F.D.C. coins among a collection of, say, Very Good grade.

Never try to improve a coin by polishing.

Age adds a patina which becomes a coin's protection, and it should never be removed. Silver coins can be washed in warm soapy water and dried with cotton wool. Bronze and copper coins can be similarly treated and then lightly brushed with a soft bristle brush.

Never allow coins to rub together in a tin or box where friction can cause damage. Store each coin in a small envelope or in a cloth-lined tray where one coin cannot touch another. A properly constructed coin-holder or album is the ideal method; these items are now available in New Zealand. Coin-holders allow coins to be seen at their best, and at the same time, give protection. A magnifying-glass will be found to be an invaluable aid to studying the finer details of a coin.

DESCRIPTION OF COIN TERMS

Obverse
This is the more important side of a coin. In New Zealand coins it is always the portrait side showing the reigning monarch. The coins of previous monarchs contine to circulate until they are too worn or under-weight, in which case they are withdrawn from circulation. The observe bears an inscription or legend referring to the monarch.

Reverse
This is the other side of the coin and usually carries a national motif, the value, and the date.

Legend (or Inscription)
This is the inscription or words found on either side of each coin.

Diameter
The distance from edge to edge measured across the surface of a coin.

Weight
The actual weight of the coin when struck at the mint and before wear takes place. Specifications are laid down as standard by the Treasury. Usually expressed in grains or grammes.

Mint
The place where the metal is prepared, the dies engraved, and the coins struck. Many coins carry mint marks to show at which mint they were struck. All New Zealand coins have been struck at the Royal Mint, London, and bear no mint mark.

Dies
These are of steel, specially hardened and used in pairs of obverse and reverse to strike each coin in one operation. A matrix, or master die is prepared, from which the working dies are struck. It is the working dies which actually strike the coins, and usually many are made from the master die as the actual working life of a die is approximately 60,000 coins.

Designer
This is the person who conceives the design of a coin and whose initials usually appear somewhere on it. Often a coin has a different designer for each side.

Engraver
The engraver is the person who cuts the dies and is usually a member of the mint staff. Often, as in the case of Kruger Gray, the designer and the engraver is the same person, a circumstance which has invariably resulted in the finest work.

Proof Coins (or Sets)
These are specially prepared coins and are not meant for circulation. The working dies and the coin blanks are polished to a mirror-like surface before the coins are struck. These coins should never be handled, as perspiration from the hands will tarnish them. Proof sets are usually assembled in presentation cases by mint staff wearing gloves.

Commemorative Coins
Coins specially designed and struck to mark some special occasion or commemorate some event in the history of a country come under this heading. In New Zealand, the 1940 half-crown commemorates the centenary of New Zealand, the 1949 crown marks the proposed Royal Visit of King George VI, and the 1953 proof sets honour the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II with the crowns of 1953 separately marking the Royal Visit. No special coins were struck to mark the Royal Visit in 1963.

Regular Issue Coins
Coins of standard type released for regular circulation apart from proof coins and commemoratives.

Types
Once a coin design has been submitted and approved and the master die engraved, it becomes the standard or "type". Any variation of this type is called a variety.

Varieties
A variety can occur in a number of ways, the most common being caused by a working die which becomes cracked or worn and requires touching up to restore it. In the recutting process a little of the design, date, or lettering may be altered slightly or eliminated altogether. Another very common form of variety occurs when part of the die has become clogged or filled with flakes of metal from previously-struck coins. This prevents a complete impression of the die being placed on the coin. These coins are usually rejected if seen in time, although some do pass the rigid examination of the mint staff and so enter circulation.

Graining
The succession of serrations around the edge of more valuable coins. It was originated to prevent unscrupulous persons filing and clipping to obtain the precious metals (i.e., gold and silver). In these days of token coinage, its main purpose is to assist in identification by touch. The term "milling" is often erroneously used for graining, but milling refers to the actual process of making coins with a mill as opposed to hand-striking.

Token Coinage
A coin of higher nominal than intrinsic value.

COIN CONDITIONS AND VALUES

To be of any value, a coin must be in near-perfect condition. The greater the signs of wear, the less valuable it is to a collector. Mutilated, holed, scratched, or polished coins are worthless.

To determine the amount of wear a coin has suffered requires a little practice, and to assess wear a system of grading has been evolved. These grades classify any coin into its degree of wear. Systemised grading is so accurate that a collector in New Zealand could describe the condition of a coin to another collector in England and each would know exactly how worn the coin was.

Degree of rarity also plays an important part in the value of a coin. The more common coins, struck in large numbers, are worth less than those which have a small or low mintage figure.

The terms for condition used in this catalogue are described below (see also illustrations):

F.D.C. (Fleur de Coin.) Highest possible condition other than proof. Uncirculated. (See under heading Proof Coins.)

E.F. (Extremely Fine.) Showing the very slightest sign of wear on high parts of the design.

V.F. (Very Fine.) Showing a little more wear. Details still clear.

F. (Fine.) More signs of wear, possible bruising, letters and details of design becoming blunt.

V.G. (Very Good.) Every part of coin shows wear.

G. (Good.) A worn coin, but letters still legible, possible edge damage.

BRITISH SOVEREIGNS APPEARING ON NEW ZEALAND COINAGE

King George V. The son of King Edward VII, George V became king in 1910 and died in 1936. He was succeeded by his eldest son—

King Edward VIII. After eleven months on the throne, Edward VIII abdicated (coins were struck, but none issued) in favour of his brother Albert who became—

King George VI. The third King of England in the year 1936, George VI reigned sixteen years and on his death in 1952 was followed on the throne by his elder daughter—

Queen Elizabeth II.

CATALOGUE

KING GEORGE V

CROWNS

Obverse

Reverse

Date	*Name*	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1935	"Waitangi"	764	£30	£50	£60	£100	£125	£150
1935	"Waitangi"	364 proof	—	—	—	—	—	£175

The Waitangi Crown Design

The reverse of this crown shows, on the left, the Maori chief Tamati Waka Nene holding a taiaha and shaking hands with Lieutenant William Hobson, who is in naval uniform. These two men were the principal participants in the events culminating in the Treaty of Waitangi, signed at the Bay of Islands in 1840. The Treaty declared New Zealand to be a British Colony, and conferred equal rights and priviliges of British citizenship on Maori and Pakeha alike.

HALF-CROWNS

Obverse

Reverse

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1933	2,000,000	10/-	15/-	25/-	30/-	40/-	45/-
1934	2,720,000	10/-	15/-	25/-	30/-	40/-	45/-
1935	612,000	15/-	25/-	30/-	40/-	45/-	60/-
1935	364 proof	—	—	—	—	—	£20
1936	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—

FLORINS

Obverse

Reverse

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1933	2,100,000	5/-	7/6	10/-	12/6	15/-	20/-
1934	2,850,000	3/-	5/-	7/6	10/-	12/6	17/6
1935	755,000	7/6	10/-	12/6	15/-	20/-	40/-
1935	364 proof	—	—	—	—	—	£15
1936	150,000	10/-	15/-	20/-	25/-	40/-	50/-

SHILLINGS

Obverse

Reverse

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1933	2,000,000	2/6	5/-	7/6	10/-	12/-	15/-
1934	3,400,000	1/6	2/6	5/-	7/6	10/-	12/6
1935	1,680,000	2/6	5/-	10/-	12/6	15/-	20/-
1935	364 proof	—	—	—	—	—	£10
1936	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—

SIXPENCES

Obverse

Reverse

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1933	3,000,000	1/-	1/6	2/-	2/6	4/-	5/-
1934	3,600,000	—	1/-	1/6	2/-	2/6	4/-
1935	560,000	2/-	2/6	3/6	5/-	7/6	10/-
1935	364 proof	—	—	—	—	—	£10
1936	1,480,000	1/6	2/-	2/6	3/-	5/-	7/6

THREEPENCES

Obverse

Reverse

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1933	6,000,000	1/-	1/6	2/-	3/-	4/-	5/-
1934	6,000,000	1/-	1/6	2/-	3/-	4/-	5/-
1935	40,000	20/-	25/-	30/-	35/-	40/-	60/-
1935	364 proof	—	—	—	—	—	£5
1936	2,760,000	1/6	2/-	2/6	4/-	5/-	7/6

KING EDWARD VIII

No New Zealand coins were issued for King Edward VIII (1936).

KING GEORGE VI

CROWNS

Obverse

Reverse

Date	*Name*	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1949	"Royal Visit"	200,020	15/-	20/-	25/-	30/-	40/-	50/-

HALF-CROWNS

First Type

"George VI
King Emperor."

Obverse *Reverse*

Date	*Name*	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1936		nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1937		672,000	12/-	20/-	25/-	30/-	40/-	45/-
1938		nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939		nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940	"Centennial"	100,800	30/-	40/-	60/-	80/-	£6	£10
1941		776,000	12/-	20/-	25/-	30/-	40/-	45/-
1942		240,000	20/-	25/-	30/-	35/-	50/-	80/-
1943		1,120,000	5/-	7/6	12/6	15/-	20/-	50/-
1944		180,000	22/6	27/6	35/-	45/-	60/-	85/-
1945		420,000	10/-	12/6	15/-	17/6	25/-	40/-
1946		960,000	5/-	7/6	10/-	12/6	15/-	30/-
1947		1,600,000	4/-	6/-	8/-	10/-	12/6	21/-

"Centennial"
Half-crown.

Obverse *Reverse*

Second Type

"King George
the Sixth."

Obverse *Reverse*

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1948	1,400,000	4/-	6/-	8/-	10/-	12/6	21/-
1949	2,800,000	—	—	4/-	6/-	10/-	15/-
1950	3,600,000	—	—	—	5/-	8/-	12/6
1951	400,000	10/-	12/6	15/-	17/6	25/-	40/-
1952	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—

FLORINS

First Type

"George VI
King Emperor."

Obverse

Reverse

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1936	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1937	1,190,000	—	3/-	5/-	7/6	10/-	15/-
1938	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940	500,000	7/6	10/-	12/6	15/-	20/-	40/-
1941	820,000	6/-	7/6	10/-	12/6	17/6	35/-
1942	150,000	10/-	15/-	20/-	25/-	40/-	50/-
1943	1,400,000	3/-	5/-	7/6	10/-	15/-	20/-
1944	140,000	10/-	15/-	20/-	25/-	40/-	50/-
1945	515,000	7/6	10/-	12/6	15/-	20/-	40/-
1946	1,200,000	3/6	5/-	7/6	10/-	15/-	20/-
1947	2,500,000	—	3/6	5/-	7/6	12/6	17/6

Second Type

"King George
the Sixth."

Obverse

Reverse

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1948	1,750,000	—	5/-	7/6	10/-	15/-	20/-
1949	3,500,000	—	—	3/6	5/-	7/6	10/-
1950	3,500,000	—	—	3/6	5/-	7/6	10/-
1951	1,000,000	3/6	5/-	7/6	10/-	15/-	20/-
1952	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—

SHILLINGS

First Type

"George VI King Emperor"

	Obverse	*Reverse*					
Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1936	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1937	890,000	2/6	5/-	10/-	12/6	15/-	20/-
1938	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940	500,000	5/-	7/6	10/6	12/6	15/-	20/-
1941	360,000	5/-	7/6	12/6	15/-	20/-	25/-
1942	240,000	6/-	8/-	15/-	17/6	20/-	25/-
1943	900,000	2/6	5/-	7/6	10/-	12/6	15/-
1944	480,000	3/-	6/-	8/-	12/-	15/-	20/-
1945	1,030,000	2/-	4/-	6/-	8/6	10/6	12/6
1946	1,060,000	2/-	4/-	6/-	8/6	10/6	12/6
1947	2,800,000	2/-	3/-	5/-	7/-	10/-	12/6

Second Type

"King George the Sixth."

	Obverse	*Reverse*					
Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1948	1,000,000	2/6	5/-	7/6	10/-	12/6	15/-
1949	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	600,000	2/6	5/-	7/6	10/-	12/6	15/-
1951	1,200,000	2/-	3/-	5/-	7/6	10/-	12/6
1952	600,000	2/6	5/-	7/6	10/-	12/6	15/-

SIXPENCES

First Type

"George VI King Emperor."

	Obverse	*Reverse*					
Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1936	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1937	1,280,000	1/6	2/-	2/6	3/-	5/-	7/6
1938	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939	700,000	2/-	2/6	3/-	5/-	7/6	10/-
1940	800,000	1/6	2/-	2/6	3/-	5/-	7/6
1941	440,000	2/-	2/6	3/6	5/-	7/6	10/-
1942	360,000	2/-	2/6	3/6	5/-	7/6	10/-
1943	1,800,000	1/-	1/6	2/-	2/6	5/-	7/6
1944	1,160,000	1/6	2/-	2/6	3/-	5/-	7/6
1945	940,000	1/6	2/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	7/6
1946	2,120,000	—	1/-	2/-	3/-	4/-	7/6
1947	3,200,000	—	—	1/-	2/-	3/-	5/-

Second Type

"King George the Sixth."

Obverse *Reverse*

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1948	2,000,000	—	—	1/-	2/-	3/-	5/-
1949	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	800,000	1/-	1/6	2/-	2/6	5/-	7/6
1951	1,800,000	—	—	1/-	2/-	3/6	5/-
1952	3,200,000	—	—	—	1/-	2/6	5/-

THREEPENCES

First Type

"George VI King Emperor."

Obverse *Reverse*

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1936	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1937	2,880,000	1/-	2/-	2/6	4/-	5/-	7/6
1938	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939	3,000,000	6d	1/-	2/-	3/-	4/-	5/-
1940	2,000,000	1/-	1/6	2/-	3/-	4/-	5/-
1941	1,760,000	1/-	1/6	2/-	3/-	4/-	5/-
1942	3,120,000	6d	1/-	2/-	3/-	4/-	5/-
1943	4,400,000	6d	1/-	1/6	2/-	3/-	4/-
1944	2,840,000	1/-	1/6	2/-	3/-	4/-	5/-
1945	2,520,000	1/-	1/6	2/-	3/-	4/-	5/-
1946	6,080,000	6d	1/-	1/6	2/-	2/6	4/-
1947	6,400,000	6d	1/-	1/6	2/-	2/6	4/-

Second Type

"King George the Sixth."

Obverse *Reverse*

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1948	4,000,000	—	6d	1/6	1/6	2/-	4/-
1949	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	800,000	1/6	2/6	3/-	4/6	6/-	8/-
1951	3,600,000	—	1/-	1/6	2/-	2/6	3/-
1952	8,000,000	—	—	1/-	1/6	2/-	2/6

PENNIES

First Type

"George VI King Emperor."

Obverse

Reverse

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1940	5,424,000	3d	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/6
1941	1,200,000	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/-	5/-
1942	3,120,000	3d	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/6
1943	8,400,000	—	3d	6d	9d	1/-	2/-
1944	3,696,000	3d	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/6
1945	4,764,000	3d	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/6
1946	6,720,000	—	3d	6d	9d	1/-	2/-
1947	5,880,000	—	3d	6d	9d	1/-	2/-

Second Type

"King George the Sixth."

Obverse

Reverse

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1948	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1949	2,016,000	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/-	5/-
1950	5,784,000	3d	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/6
1951	6,888,000	3d	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/6
1952	10,800,000	—	3d	6d	9d	1/-	2/-

HALFPENNIES

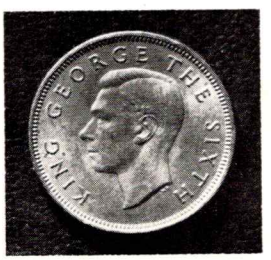
First Type

"George VI King Emperor."

Obverse

Reverse

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1940	3,432,000	3d	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/6
1941	960,000	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/-	5/-
1942	1,960,000	3d	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/6
1943	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944	2,035,000	3d	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/6
1945	1,516,800	3d	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/6
1946	3,120,000	3d	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/6
1947	2,726,400	3d	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/6



Second Type

"King George the Sixth."

Obverse

Reverse

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1948	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1949	1,766,400	3d	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/6
1950	1,425,600	3d	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/6
1951	2,342,400	3d	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/6
1952	2,400,000	3d	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/6

QUEEN ELIZABETH II

CROWNS

Obverse

Reverse

Date	*Name*	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1953	"Royal Visit"	250,000	15/-	20/-	25/-	30/-	40/-	50/-
1953	"Coronation"	7,000 proof	—	—	—	—	—	£12/10/-

HALF-CROWNS

First Type
"Strapless"

Obverse

Reverse

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1953	120,000	—	—	35/-	45/-	60/-	85/-
1953	7,000 proof	—	—	—	—	—	£10
1954	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—

Second Type
"Shoulder Strap"

Obverse

Reverse

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1956	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1958	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	80,000	20/-	50/-	80/-	£6	£7/10/-	£10
1962	600,000	—	—	12/-	20/-	25/-	30/-
1963	400,000	—	—	15/-	25/-	30/-	40/-
1964	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—

FflorINS

First Type
"Strapless"

Obverse *Reverse*

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1953	250,000	5/-	7/6	10/-	12/6	15/-	20/-
1953	7,000 proof	—	—	—	—	—	£7/10/-
1954	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—

Second Type
"Shoulder Strap"

Obverse *Reverse*

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1956	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1958	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	1,500,000	—	—	—	5/-	10/-	15/-
1962	1,500,000	—	—	—	5/-	10/-	15/-
1963	100,000	—	—	—	7/6	12/6	20/-
1964	2,000,000	—	—	—	—	2/6	3/6

SHILLINGS

First Type

"Strapless"

Obverse

Reverse

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1953	200,000	3/-	6/-	7/6	10/-	12/6	15/-
1953	7,000 proof	—	—	—	—	—	40/-
1954	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	200,000	3/-	6/-	7/6	10/-	12/6	15/-

Second Type

"Shoulder Strap"

Obverse

Reverse

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1956	800,000	—	1/6	2/6	5/-	7/6	10/6
1957	800,000	—	1/6	2/6	5/-	7/6	10/6
1958	1,000,000	—	—	2/-	4/-	6/-	8/-
1959	600,000	—	—	2/6	5/-	7/6	10/-
1960	600,000	—	—	2/6	5/-	7/6	10/-
1961	400,000	—	—	2/6	5/-	7/6	10/-
1962	1,000,000	—	—	2/6	5/-	7/6	10/-
1963	600,000	—	—	2/-	3/-	5/-	7/6
1964	1,400,000	—	—	—	—	1/-	2/-

SIXPENCES

First Type

"Strapless"

Obverse

Reverse

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1953	1,200,000	—	—	1/-	2/-	3/6	5/-
1953	7,000 proof	—	—	—	—	—	40/-
1954	1,200,000	—	—	1/-	2/-	3/6	5/-
1955	1,600,000	—	—	1/-	2/-	3/6	5/-

Second Type
"Shoulder Strap"

Obverse *Reverse*

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1956	2,000,000	—	—	1/-	2/-	3/6	5/-
1957	2,400,000	—	—	1/-	2/-	3/6	5/-
1958	3,000,000	—	—	1/-	2/-	3/6	5/-
1959	2,000,000	—	—	1/-	2/-	3/6	5/-
1960	1,600,000	—	—	2/6	4/-	5/-	7/6
1961	800,000	—	—	1/6	2/6	3/6	5/-
1962	1,200,000	—	—	1/-	2/-	3/6	5/-
1963	800,000	—	—	—	2/-	3/6	5/-
1964	3,800,000	—	—	—	—	6d	1/-

THREEPENCES

First Type
"Strapless"

Obverse *Reverse*

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1953	4,000,000	—	6d	1/-	1/6	2/-	4/-
1953	7,000 proof	—	—	—	—	—	40/-
1954	4,000,000	—	6d	1/-	1/6	2/-	4/-
1955	4,000,000	—	6d	1/-	1/6	2/-	4/-

Second Type
"Shoulder Strap"

Obverse *Reverse*

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1956	4,800,000	—	—	6d	1/-	1/6	2/6
1957	8,000,000	—	—	—	6d	1/-	2/-
1958	4,800,000	—	—	6d	1/-	1/6	2/6
1959	4,000,000	—	—	6d	1/-	1/6	2/6
1960	4,000,000	—	—	—	6d	1/-	2/-
1961	4,800,000	—	—	—	6d	1/-	2/-
1962	6,000,000	—	—	—	6d	1/-	2/-
1963	4,000,000	—	—	—	6d	1/-	2/-
1964	6,400,000	—	—	—	—	3d	6d

PENNIES

First Type
"Strapless"

Obverse

Reverse

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1952	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953	2,400,000	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/-	5/-
1953	7,000 proof	—	—	—	—	—	30/-
1954	1,080,000	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/-	5/-
1955	3,720,000	3d	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/6

Second Type
"Shoulder Strap"

Obverse

Reverse

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1956	3,600,000	3d	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/6
1957	2,400,000	3d	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/6
1958	10,800,000	—	3d	6d	9d	1/-	2/-
1959	8,400,000	—	3d	6d	9d	1/-	2/-
1960	7,200,000	—	3d	6d	9d	1/-	2/-
1961	7,200,000	—	3d	6d	9d	1/-	2/-
1962	6,000,000	—	3d	6d	9d	1/-	2/-
1963	2,400,000	—	3d	6d	9d	1/-	2/-
1964	18,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	3d

HALFPENNIES

First Type
"Strapless"

Obverse

Reverse

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.E.*	*F.D.C.*
1952	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953	720,000	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/-	5/-
1953	7,000 proof	—	—	—	—	—	25/-
1954	240,000	9d	1/-	1/6	2/-	2/6	7/6
1955	240,000	9d	1/-	1/6	2/-	2/6	7/6

Second Type
"Shoulder Strap"

Obverse

Reverse

Date	*No. Struck*	*Good*	*V.G.*	*Fine*	*V.F.*	*E.F.*	*F.D.C.*
1956	1,200,000	3d	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/6
1957	1,440,000	3d	6d	9d	1/-	1/6	2/6
1958	1,920,000	—	3d	6d	9d	1/-	2/-
1959	1,920,000	—	3d	6d	9d	1/-	2/-
1960	2,400,000	—	—	3d	6d	9d	1/6
1961	2,880,000	—	—	3d	6d	9d	1/6
1962	2,880,000	—	—	3d	6d	9d	1/6
1963	1,680,000	—	—	6d	9d	1/-	2/-
1964	2,880,000	—	—	—	—	—	3d

CHECKLIST OF DENOMINATIONS AND DATES OF ISSUE

CROWNS

George V	
1935	1,128
George VI	
1949	200,020
Elizabeth II	
1953	257,000

HALF-CROWNS

George V	
1933	2,000,000
1934	2,720,000
1935	612,000
George VI	
1937	672,000
1940	100,800
1941	776,000
1942	240,000
1943	1,120,000
1944	180,000
1945	420,000
1946	960,000
1947	1,600,000
1948	1,400,000
1949	2,800,000
1950	3,600,000
1951	400,000
Elizabeth II	
1953	127,000
1961	80,000
1962	600,000
1963	400,000

FLORINS

George V	
1933	2,100,000
1934	2,850,000
1935	755,364
1936	150,000
George VI	
1937	1,190,000
1940	500,000
1941	820,000
1942	150,000
1943	1,400,000
1944	140,000
1945	515,000
1946	1,200,000
1947	2,500,000
1948	1,750,000
1949	3,500,000
1950	3,500,000
1951	1,000,000
Elizabeth II	
1953	257,000
1961	1,500,000
1962	1,500,000
1963	100,000
1964	2,000,000

SHILLINGS

George V	
1933	2,000,000
1934	3,400,000
1935	1,680,364
George VI	
1937	890,000
1940	500,000
1941	360,000
1942	240,000
1943	900,000
1944	480,000
1945	1,030,000
1946	1,060,000
1947	2,800,000
1948	1,000,000
1950	600,000
1951	1,200,000
1952	600,000
Elizabeth II	
1953	207,000
1955	200,000
1956	800,000
1957	800,000
1958	1,000,000
1959	600,000
1960	600,000
1961	400,000
1962	1,000,000
1963	600,000
1964	1,400,000

SIXPENCES

George V	
1933	3,000,000
1934	3,600,000
1935	560,364
1936	1,480,000
George VI	
1937	1,280,000
1939	700,000
1940	800,000
1941	440,000
1942	360,000
1943	1,800,000
1944	1,160,000
1945	940,000
1946	2,120,000
1947	3,200,000
1948	2,000,000
1950	800,000
1951	1,800,000
1952	3,200,000
Elizabeth II	
1953	1,207,000
1954	1,200,000
1955	1,600,000
1956	2,000,000
1957	2,400,000
1958	3,000,000
1959	2,000,000
1960	1,600,000
1961	800,000
1962	1,200,000
1963	800,000
1964	3,800,000

THREEPENCES

George V	
1933	6,000,000
1934	6,000,000
1935	40,364
1936	2,760,000
George VI	
1937	2,880,000
1939	3,000,000
1940	2,000,000
1941	1,760,000
1942	3,120,000
1943	4,400,000
1944	2,840,000
1945	2,520,000
1946	6,080,000
1947	6,400,000
1948	4,000,000
1950	800,000
1951	3,600,000
1952	8,000,000
Elizabeth II	
1953	4,007,000
1954	4,000,000
1955	4,000,000
1956	4,800,000
1957	8,000,000
1958	4,800,000
1959	4,000,000
1960	4,000,000
1961	4,800,000
1962	6,000,000
1963	4,000,000
1964	6,400,000

PENNIES

George VI

1940	5,424,000
1941	1,200,000
1942	3,120,000
1943	8,400,000
1944	3,696,000
1945	4,764,000
1946	6,720,000
1947	5,880,000
1949	2,016,000
1950	5,784,000
1951	6,888,000
1952	10,800,000

Elizabeth II

1953	2,407,000
1954	1,080,000
1955	3,720,000
1956	3,600,000
1957	2,400,000
1958	10,800,000
1959	8,400,000
1960	7,200,000
1961	7,200,000
1962	6,000,000
1963	2,400,000
1964	18,000,000

HALFPENNIES

George VI

1940	3,432,000
1941	960,000
1942	1,960,000
1944	2,035,200
1945	1,516,000
1946	3,120,000
1947	2,726,400
1949	1,766,400
1950	1,425,600
1951	2,342,400
1952	2,400,000

Elizabeth II

1953	727,000
1954	240,000
1955	240,000
1956	1,200,000
1957	1,440,000
1958	1,920,000
1959	1,920,000
1960	2,400,000
1961	2,880,000
1962	2,880,000
1963	1,680,000
1964	2,880,000

DEGREE OF RARITY

CROWNS

1935	1,128
1949	200,020
1953	257,000

HALF-CROWNS

1961	80,000
1940	100,800
1953	127,000
1944	180,000
1942	240,000
1951	400,000
1963	400,000
1945	420,000
1962	600,000
1935	612,000
1937	672,000
1941	776,000
1946	960,000
1943	1,120,000
1948	1,400,000
1947	1,600,000
1933	2,000,000
1934	2,720,000
1949	2,800,000
1950	3,600,000

FLORINS

1963	100,000
1944	140,000
1942	150,000
1936	150,000
1953	257,000
1940	500,000
1945	515,000
1935	755,364
1941	820,000
1951	1,000,000
1937	1,190,000
1946	1,200,000
1943	1,400,000
1961	1,500,000
1962	1,500,000
1948	1,750,000
1964	2,000,000
1933	2,100,000
1947	2,500,000
1934	2,850,000
1949	3,500,000
1950	3,500,000

SHILLINGS

1955	200,000
1953	207,000
1942	240,000
1941	360,000
1961	400,000
1944	480,000
1940	500,000
1950	600,000
1952	600,000
1956	600,000
1959	600,000
1960	600,000
1963	600,000
1957	800,000
1937	890,000
1943	900,000
1948	1,000,000
1958	1,000,000
1962	1,000,000
1945	1,030,000
1946	1,060,000
1951	1,200,000
1964	1,400,000
1935	1,680,364
1933	2,000,000
1947	2,800,000
1934	3,400,000

SIXPENCES

1960	160,000
1942	360,000
1941	440,000
1935	560,364
1939	700,000
1940	800,000
1950	800,000
1961	800,000
1963	800,000
1945	940,000
1944	1,160,000
1954	1,200,000
1962	1,200,000
1953	1,207,000
1937	1,280,000
1936	1,480,000
1955	1,600,000
1943	1,800,000
1951	1,800,000
1948	2,000,000
1956	2,000,000
1959	2,000,000

1946	2,120,000
1957	2,400,000
1933	3,000,000
1958	3,000,000
1952	3,200,000
1947	3,200,000
1934	3,600,000
1964	3,800,000

THREEPENCES

1935	40,364
1950	800,000
1941	1,760,000
1940	2,000,000
1945	2,520,000
1936	2,760,000
1944	2,840,000
1937	2,880,000
1939	3,000,000
1942	3,120,000
1951	3,600,000
1948	4,000,000
1954	4,000,000
1955	4,000,000
1959	4,000,000
1960	4,000,000
1963	4,000,000
1953	4,007,000
1943	4,400,000
1956	4,800,000
1958	4,800,000
1961	4,800,000
1933	6,000,000
1934	6,000,000
1962	6,000,000
1946	6,080,000
1947	6,400,000
1964	6,400,000
1952	8,000,000
1957	8,000,000

PENNIES

1954	1,080,000
1941	1,200,000
1949	2,016,000
1957	2,400,000
1963	2,400,000
1953	2,407,000
1942	3,120,000
1956	3,600,000
1944	3,696,000
1955	3,720,000
1945	4,764,000
1940	5,424,000
1950	5,784,000
1947	5,880,000
1962	6,000,000
1946	6,720,000
1951	6,888,000
1960	7,200,000
1961	7,200,000
1943	8,400,000
1959	8,400,000
1952	10,800,000
1958	10,800,000
1964	18,000,000

HALFPENNIES

1954	240,000
1955	240,000
1953	727,000
1941	960,000
1956	1,200,000
1950	1,425,600
1959	1,440,000
1945	1,516,800
1963	1,680,000
1949	1,766,400
1958	1,920,000
1959	1,920,000
1942	1,960,000
1944	2,035,200
1951	2,342,400
1952	2,400,000
1960	2,400,000
1947	2,726,400
1961	2,880,000
1962	2,880,000
1964	2,880,000
1946	3,120,000
1940	3,432,000

PROOF SETS ISSUED

1935	364
1953	7,000

The only year for which a complete range of denominations was struck and issued (crown to halfpenny) is 1953.

1935 Proof Sets

Total 364 and containing crown, half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence and threepence. The remaining 764 crowns were released to the public through the trading banks at seven shillings and sixpence each.

1953 Proof Sets

Total 7,000 and containing crown, half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence, threepence, penny and halfpenny. The remaining 250,000 crowns, enclosed in small plastic cases, were released to the public through the trading banks at five shillings and sixpence each.

Proof Set Values

Prices for proof sets are rising rapidly. The last price for a 1935 set in New Zealand was £475. The 1953 set recently realised £45.

VARIETIES

Florin 1946

In this year the dies were re-engraved on the reverse to give the Kiwi a flatter shape to its back. Both types appear for this year, the flat back being the scarcer of the two. The flat back Kiwi became the standard design for all subsequent issues.

Shilling 1942

A variety occurs in the way the warrior is holding his taiaha. On some coins the right hand holding the weapon is close to the warrior's waist while quite a gap appears on others. The position of the end of the taiaha varies in relation to the figure 4 in the date.

Sixpence 1957
In this year a very small quantity of sixpences were struck from the old type of die. The exact number struck in relation to the new type, introduced in 1956, is not known.

Threepence 1956
Both the old and new types of die were used, threepences from the old type being much scarcer than the new.

Penny 1956
Old and new die types were used in this year for the penny, the old type being scarcer than the new.

Mis-strikes
Many mis-struck and underweight coins can be found in circulation but are not included here as collectors' items.

The degree of rarity for all denominations in varieties is not known and therefore no firm price can be given.

NEW ZEALAND COIN TYPES

OBVERSE
George V. Design by P. Metcalfe. Crowned and robed bust to left. Inscription: GEORGE V KING EMPEROR. Period 1933 to 1936.

George VI 1st type. Design by B. Paget. Uncrowned portrait to left. Inscription: GEORGE VI KING EMPEROR. Period 1937 to 1947.

George VI 2nd type. As type 1 but inscription reads KING GEORGE THE SIXTH. Period 1948 to 1952.

Elizabeth II 1st type. Design by Mary Gillick. Wreathed head to right. Inscription: QUEEN ELIZABETH THE SECOND. Period 1953 to 1956.

Elizabeth II 2nd type. As type 1 but design recut to include shoulder strap and finer hair detail. Period 1956 to date.

REVERSE
Except for commemoratives the reverse designs of New Zealand coins have remained the same since 1933.

Crown 1935. Design by P. Metcalfe. The chief Tamati Waka Nene shaking hands with Captain William Hobson, R.N., beneath a crown. Inscription: NEW ZEALAND CROWN + 1935 WAITANGI.

Crown 1949. Design by J. Berry. A fern leaf within the Southern Cross. Inscription: NEW ZEALAND CROWN 1949.

Crown 1953. Design by R. M. Conly. The Royal Cypher above a carved scroll and within the Stars of the Southern Cross. Inscription: NEW ZEALAND CROWN + 1953.

Half-Crown. Design by Kruger Gray. The New Zealand Coat of Arms supported by a design of Maori carving. Inscription: · NEW · ZEALAND · HALF · CROWN · and the date.

Florin. Design by Kruger Gray. A kiwi facing left. Inscription: NEW · ZEALAND · ONE · FLORIN · and the date.

Shilling. Design by Kruger Gray. A crouching Maori warrior facing left. Inscription: NEW ZEALAND ONE SHILLING · and the date.

Sixpence. Design by Kruger Gray. A Huia facing right. Inscription: NEW · ZEALAND SIXPENCE and the date.

Threepence. Design by Kruger Gray. Crossed waihaka clubs. Inscription: · NEW · ZEALAND · 3d and the date.

Penny. Design by L. C. Mitchell. A tui facing left on a branch of Kowhai. Inscription: · NEW ZEALAND · ONE PENNY and the date.

Halfpenny. Design by L. C. Mitchell. A tiki supported by rafter designs. Inscription: · NEW ZEALAND HALF PENNY · and the date.

DESIGNER'S INITIALS
The initials of the designer appear on the following New Zealand coins:
Obverse: George VI-HP (for H. Paget) on all denominations. Elizabeth II-MG (for Mary Gillick) on all denominations.
Reverse: All silver and cupro-nickel coins except commemoratives have KG for Kruger Gray, with the exception of threepences dated 1933, 1934 and 1935.

The Centennial Half-crown Design
On the reverse of this coin a Maori girl in traditional dress indicates on her right the architecture of pre-European times, a whare or thatched living house and a palisade with a tall watch-tower. On her left are modern multi-storey buildings of the present day.

EXPLANATION OF NATIVE EMBLEMS

The Hei Tiki

Carved from Greenstone (nephrite or pounamu) and sometimes from bone, the hei tiki was an ornament of great value to the Maori and was passed on from generation to generation. It was considered to carry the prestige of the man who made it and of its successive owners. Each hei tiki was given a personal name and many of the most famous of these ornaments have been deposited in New Zealand museums. Today the hei tiki is mass-produced by machinery in many forms as a good luck charm and a New Zealand emblem for tourists.

Kowhaiwhai

The small pattern on either side of the hei tiki on the halfpenny is a stylised representation of kowhaiwhai, or painted rafter pattern. These designs were painted on the inside rafters of meeting houses and large buildings, and are based on the shape of an uncurling fern-frond. Pigments used for the paint were soot, and red and white clay, and were mixed with shark oil.

The Tui

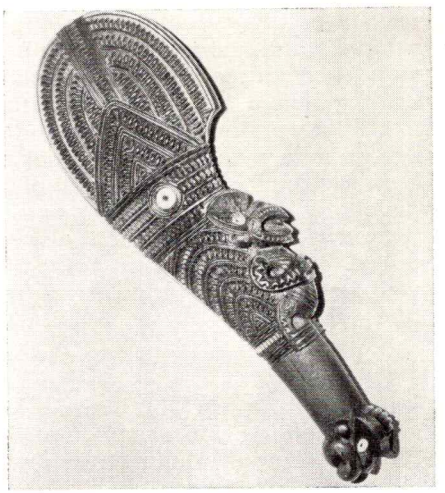
The Tui *(Prosthemadera novaeseelandiae)* was highly regarded by the old-time Maori, both as a food or as a pet which could be taught to talk. It is a blue-black bird with curved beak and a ruff of curling white feathers around the neck and a tuft of white at the throat. The clear notes of the tui's song can be heard wherever there is native bush and sometimes even in the heart of the cities in places where there is a profusion of nectar-bearing flowers. Tuis are remarkable for the variety of movement they attain in flight and for their love of sunny positions.

Kowhai

The yellow kowhai (*Sophora microphylla*) can be regarded as the National Flower of New Zealand. It is deciduous, an unusual distinction for a New Zealand native tree. The bright yellow flowers appear at the same time as the leaves and make a fine show in the early spring. Many kowhai are to be seen in suburban gardens and almost everywhere where there is native bush.

Wahaika

The wahaika is the most ornamental of three main types of short clubs used by the ancient Maori for quick and deadly in-fighting. The word wahaika, meaning fish-mouth, indicates that these clubs were usually made from the jawbone of a shark or whale. The convex edge of the club usually bears a stylised carved human figure. The butt by the thong socket was usually formed into a human head. The wahaika, together with the other types of short club, is remarkable for the fact that it was designed principally for forward-thrust blows and only secondary for chopping strokes. The flax thongs were worn over the thumb to prevent the hand slipping up the grip with the force of the blow, and at the same time preventing the loss of force and recovery that this would cause.



The Huia

The Huia *(Heteralocha acutirostris)* is one of the rarest and most beautiful native birds. An inhabitant of the high rain forests, the huia is now thought to be extinct and can be seen only in museums. The female, as shown on the sixpence, has a long curved beak, used for extracting soft grubs from crevices in trees. The black tail feathers, tipped with white, were greatly valued by the Maori and worn in the hair by men and women of high standing. They were also used for barter. To preserve the feathers the Maori craftsmen produced beautifully carved wood boxes (waka-huia) which were suspended from the rafters of homes for safe keeping.

The Maori Warrior

The Maori warrior (toa) went through a long period of hard training, starting at an early age. Physical fitness and prowess in tactics and the use of a number of weapons, each suited for a particular type of fighting, and a knowledge of ritual chants gave the warrior a social standing above the common man and sometimes immortality in song and story. The life of the Maori was one of continual fighting, and even comparatively peaceful tribes always endeavoured to keep up a strong force of warriors even if only to discourage attack from other tribes.

The Taiaha

As portrayed on the shilling, the Maori warrior is holding an ornamental long club (taiaha). This is a later development of the pouwhenua or spear-club combination and reached the stage where the spearhead was more ornamental than useful. The broad butt-end was the offensive portion, being used as a sort of heavy blunt broadsword wielded with chopping and jabbing motions.

The Kilt

The flax (*Phormium tenax*) skirt of the warrior is made from stiff dried strips of the plant, woven into a waist-band at the top. In time of battle the warrior frequently dispensed with his skirt rather than have it hinder him if grabbed by an enemy. The warrior on the shilling is wearing huia feathers in his hair. (See Huia.)

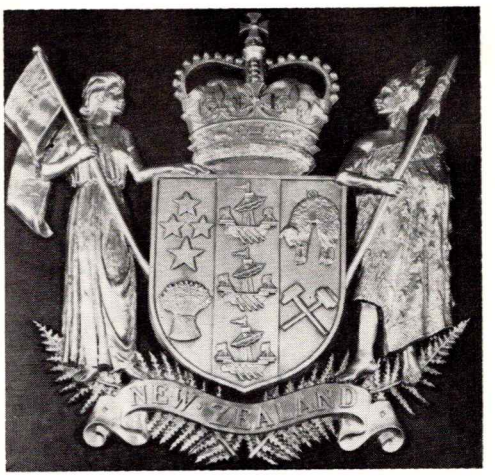
The Kiwi

The kiwi is the national bird of New Zealand. It belongs to an extremely ancient family, the *Apterygidae* and is considered to be related to the moa (now extinct), emu, and ostrich. A flightless bird, the kiwi is generally brown but sometimes grey and stands eighteen inches high. Wings are grown by the bird but are totally inadequate for flight. The kiwi has a very long flexible beak, with nostrils at the end. Most kiwis are nocturnal and tend to shelter in burrows. They lay eggs weighing almost a pound which is a quarter of their own body weight. The Maori greatly prized cloaks made with kiwi feathers and, owing to the fact that the bird is protected and not particularly common today, these cloaks are not very numerous.

The New Zealand Coat of Arms

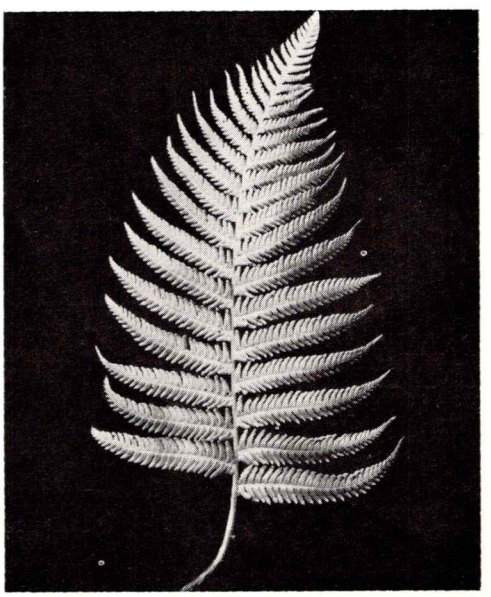
Surmounted by a crown the New Zealand Coat of Arms on the half-crown shows the Southern Cross, a star formation seen in the Southern Hemisphere; a wheatsheaf, symbolising the grainlands of New Zealand; a sheep, representing the production of wool and mutton; crossed hammers, for the development of mineral wealth; and three ships in ancient form standing for trade and commerce by sea.

The shield is supported by a design inspired by Maori carvings.



The Fernleaf

The silver fern emblem of New Zealand represents generally the profusion of this plant to be found in native bush all over the country. It is perhaps most representative of the Ponga *(Cyathea Dealbata)* and the Katote or soft tree fern *(Cyathea Smithii)* both of which are common throughout New Zealand. The Silver Fern emblem is worn by sportsmen and tourists outside New Zealand and has become a universally recognized symbol.



COIN SPECIFICATIONS

Denomination	*diameter in inches*	*weight in grains*
Crown	1.525	436.36
Half-crown	1.272	218.18
Florin	1.126	174.54
Shilling	.931	87.27
Sixpence	.765	43.63
Threepence	.642	21.81
Penny	1.222	145.83
Halfpenny	1.014	87.50

Denomination	*diameter in m/m*	*weight in grammes*
Crown	38.5	28.30
Half-crown	32.0	14.15
Florin	28.5	11.30
Shilling	23.5	5.62
Sixpence	19.0	2.81
Threepence	16.0	1.40
Penny	30.8	9.50
Halfpenny	25.5	5.80

Metals

Silver coins consist of 500 parts silver, 400 parts copper, 50 parts nickel, and 50 parts zinc.

Cupro-nickel coins consist of 750 parts copper and 250 parts nickel.

Bronze coins consist of 95.5% copper, 3% tin, and 1.5% zinc.

From 1960, bronze coins have been composed of 97% copper, 2.5% zinc and 0.5% tin.

Silver and cupro-nickel coins are legal tender up to forty shillings (£2) and bronze coins up to one shilling (1/-) are the maximum legal tender for payments in coin.

EQUATIONS AND SYMBOLS

One Pound — £1 — 20s. — 240d.
Crown — 5s. — 60d.
Half-crown — 2s. 6d. — 30d.
Florin — 2s. — 24d.
Shilling — 1s. — 12d.
Sixpence — 6d.
Threepence — 3d.
Penny — 1d.
Halfpenny — ½d.

£'s N.Z. OF COINS PURCHASED FROM THE MINT

This list shows value of coins bought for general circulation and does not include proof coins or cased sets.

Date	*5/-*	*2/6*	*2/-*	*1/-*	*6d*	*3d*	*1d*	*½d*
1933	—	250,000	210,000	100,000	75,000	75,000	—	—
1934	—	340,000	285,000	170,000	90,000	75,000	—	—
1935	191	76,500	75,500	84,000	14,000	500	—	—
1936	—	—	15,000	—	39,500	34,500	—	—
1937	—	84,000	119,000	44,500	32,000	36,000	—	—
1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939	—	—	—	—	17,500	37,500	—	—
1940	—	12,600	50,000	25,000	20,000	25,000	22,600	7,150
1941	—	97,000	82,000	18,000	11,000	22,000	5,000	2,000

1942	—	30,000	15,000	12,000	9,000	39,000	13,000	4,000
1943	—	140,000	140,000	45,000	45,000	55,000	35,000	—
1944	—	22,500	14,000	24,000	29,000	35,500	15,400	4,240
1945	—	52,500	51,500	51,500	23,500	31,500	19,850	3,160
1946	—	120,000	120,000	53,000	53,000	76,000	28,000	6,500
1947	—	200,000	250,000	140,000	80,000	80,000	24,500	5,680
1948	—	175,000	175,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	—	—
1949	50,005	350,000	350,000	—	—	—	8,400	3,680
1950	—	450,000	350,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	24,100	2,970
1951	—	50,000	100,000	60,000	45,000	45,000	28,700	4,880
1952	—	—	—	30,000	80,000	100,000	45,000	5,000
1953	62,500	15,000	25,000	10,000	30,000	50,000	10,000	1,500
1954	—	—	—	—	30,000	50,000	4,500	500
1955	—	—	—	10,000	40,000	50,000	15,500	500
1956	—	—	—	40,000	50,000	60,000	15,000	2,500
1957	—	—	—	40,000	60,000	100,000	10,000	3,000
1958	—	—	—	50,000	75,000	60,000	45,000	4,000
1959	—	—	—	30,000	50,000	50,000	35,000	4,000
1960	—	—	—	30,000	40,000	50,000	30,000	5,000
1961	—	10,000	150,000	20,000	20,000	60,000	30,000	6,000
1962	—	75,000	150,000	50,000	30,000	75,000	25,000	6,000
1963	—	50,000	10,000	30,000	20,000	50,000	10,000	3,500
1964	—	—	200,000	70,000	95,000	80,000	75,000	6,000

TOTAL MINTAGE FIGURES FOR EACH DENOMINATION

1933 to 1964

Denomination	*total coins*	*£'s NZ*
Crown (5s.)	450,784	112,696
Half-crown (2s. 6d.)	20,800,800	2,600,100
Florin (2s.)	30,370,000	1,936,500
Shilling (1s.)	26,340,000	1,317,000
Sixpence (6d)	50,940,000	1,273,500
Threepence (3d)	122,000,000	1,562,500
Penny (1d)	137,892,000	574,550
Halfpenny (½d)	44,044,800	91,760

These figures represent the totals ordered by and supplied to the New Zealand Treasury by the Royal Mint, London. They do not include proof coins and cased sets.

It should be borne in mind that many of the coins prior to 1947 were recalled and melted down for their silver content. This will explain the difficulty in obtaining any of the silver coins 1933 to 1946 in any condition other than worn.

DENOMINATION TOTALS

The following table lists the number of dated coins available in each denomination from 1933 to 1964, excluding varieties.

Denomination	*number of dates*	*Denomination*	*number of dates*	*Denomination*	*number of dates*
Crown	3	Shilling	27	Penny	24
Half-crown	20	Sixpence	30	Halfpenny	23
Florin	22	Threepence	30		

CHRONOLOGY OF NEW ZEALAND COIN HISTORY

1840 British and foreign coins circulated.
1850 Foreign coins no longer legal tender.
1857 Copper tokens for penny and half-penny struck by local tradesmen to alleviate shortage of Imperial copper.
1871 Australian gold sovereigns and half-sovereigns proclaimed legal tender in New Zealand.
1881 Last tradesmen's tokens issued.
1897 Token coinage no longer legal tender.
1915 Sovereigns no longer legal tender.
1933 Introduction of national coinage for New Zealand. All silver denominations contain 50% silver. No bronze coins issued.
1935 First crown piece issued. Known as the "Waitangi" crown. Threepences of this date are very scarce.
1936 Coinage bearing the portrait of George V (who died January 1936) was released. No coins issued for his successor, Edward VIII, who reigned from January to December 1936. The initials KG for Kruger Gray, the designer, were first placed on threepences of this year.
1937 First issue bearing the portrait of George VI. All silver denominations but no bronze.
1938 No coins bearing the date 1938 were issued for New Zealand.
1940 New Zealand Centennial half-crown issued. No regular design half-crown was issued. Pennies and halfpennies issued for the first time completing the range of coins.
1947 Cupro-nickel coins were introduced to replace the silver values.
1948 Owing to India gaining her independence a change was made in the obverse legend from "George VI King Emperor" to "King George the Sixth".
1949 Second crown piece for New Zealand issued to mark the proposed visit to New Zealand of George VI. His illness prevented the journey but the coins were released to the public through the trading banks at face value.
1952 The last issue of coins for King George VI who died in February 1952 and was succeeded by his daughter Elizabeth.
1953 First issue of coins bearing the portrait of Queen Elizabeth II.
1956 Coins from new dies released this year, showing more hair detail, shoulder strap of a garment, and slightly higher relief of portrait. Coins bearing this date but from the old dies exist as well. See details under heading Varieties.
1963 Last year of issue for circulation of the half-crown in preparation for the decimal system to be introduced in July 1967.
1965 Withdrawal from circulation of half-crowns begins.

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Wellington Auckland Sydney